S AO 120 (Rev. 2/99)

TO:

Mail Stop 8
Director of the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

REPORT ON THE FILING OR DETERMINATION OF AN ACTION REGARDING A PATENT OR TRADEMARK

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450		TRADEMA	RK	
	iance with 35 § 290 and/or istrict Court Northern I		6 you are hereby advised that a court action	
DOCKET NO.	DATE FILED		STRICT COURT	
CV 11-01177 JCS	3/10/2011	450	Golden Gate Avenue, 16th Floor, Sa	in Francisco CA 94102
PLAINTIFF LEVI STRAUSS ANI) CO		DEFENDANT QUIKSILVER INC	
PATENT OR TRADEMARK NO.	DATE OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK		HOLDER OF PATENT OR TR	ADEMARK
1 356,701			***SEE ATTACH COMP	LAINT***
2 516,561				
3 577,490				
4 774,625				
5 775,412				
DATE INCLUDED	INCLUDED BY □	Amendment	atent(s) have been included: Answer Cross Bill	☐ Other Pleading
PATENT OR TRADEMARK NO.	DATE OF PATEN OR TRADEMARI		HOLDER OF PATENT OR TR.	ADEMARK
11,157,769				
2				
3				
4				
5		<u>, l</u>		
In the above	ve—entitled case, the follow	wing decision ha	s been rendered or judgement issued:	
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			
CLERK		(BY) DEPUTY	' CLERK	DATE
Richard W.	Wieking		Gina Agustine-Rivas	March 10, 2011

		ORIGINAL
1	KILPATRICK TOWNSEND & STOCKTON LLP GREGORY S. GILCHRIST (Bar # 111536)	MAR 1 M Mass
2	GIA L. CINCONE (Bar # 141668)	RICHARD W
3	Two Embarcadero Center, 8th Floor San Francisco, California 94111 Telephone: (415) 576-0200	RICHARD W. WIEKING OLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN HISTHIET OF CALIFORNIA
4	Facsimile: (415) 576-0300	
5	Email: ggilchrist@kilpatricktownsend.com, gcinco	one@kilpatricktownsend.com
6	Attorneys for Plaintiff LEVI STRAUSS & CO. instrument is a true and correct copy	E-filing
7	of the original on file in my office. ATTEST:	
8	RICHARD W. WIENING Clerk, U.S. District Court Northern District of California	DISTRICT COURT JCC
9	By GINA AGUSTINEHE NORTHERN DI	STRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10	Date	T.
11	LEVI STRAUSS & CO.,	CV11 1100
12	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT, UNFAIR
13	v.	COMPETITION AND DILUTION,
14	QUIKSILVER, INC.,	AND BREACH OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT (INJUNCTIVE
15	Defendant.	RELIEF SOUGHT)
16		JURY TRIAL DEMAND
17		

Plaintiff Levi Strauss & Co. ("Plaintiff" or "Levi Strauss") complains against Defendant Quiksilver, Inc. ("Defendant" or "Quiksilver") as follows:

JURISDICTION, VENUE AND INTRA-DISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

- 1. Plaintiff's first, second and third claims arise under the Trademark Act of 1946 (the Lanham Act), as amended by the Federal Trademark Dilution Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. §§ 1051, et seq.). This Court has jurisdiction over such claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1338(a) and 1338(b) (trademark and unfair competition), 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and 15 U.S.C. § 1121 (Lanham Act). This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the remaining state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
- Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because Defendant transacts 2. affairs in this district and because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims asserted

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

arose in this district.

3. Intra-district assignment to any division of the Northern District is proper under Local Rule 3-2(c) and the Assignment Plan of this Court as an "Intellectual Property Action."

PARTIES

- 4. Levi Strauss & Co. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at Levi's Plaza, 1155 Battery Street, San Francisco, California 94111. Operating since approximately the 1850's, Levi Strauss is one of the oldest and most well known apparel companies in the world. It manufactures, markets and sells a variety of apparel, including its traditional LEVI'S® denim blue jean products.
- 5. Levi Strauss is informed and believes that defendant Quiksilver, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 15202 Graham Street, Huntington Beach, California 92649. Levi Strauss is informed and believes that Quiksilver manufactures, distributes and sells or has manufactured, distributed, licensed and sold a line of clothing, including jeans, under the brand name QUIKSILVER which is offered for sale and sold in this judicial district. Levi Strauss is further informed and believes that Quiksilver has authorized, directed, licensed and/or actively participated in the wrongful conduct alleged herein.

FACTS AND ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS

Levi Strauss's Tab Trademark

- 6. Levi Strauss marks its LEVI'S® brand products with a set of trademarks that are famous around the world. For many years prior to the events giving rise to this Complaint and continuing to the present, Levi Strauss annually has spent great amounts of time, money, and effort advertising and promoting the products on which its trademarks are used and has sold many millions of these products all over the world, including throughout the United States and in California. Through this investment and large sales, Levi Strauss has created considerable goodwill and a reputation for quality products.
- 7. Among its marks, Levi Strauss owns the famous Tab Device Trademark (the "Tab trademark"), which consists of a textile marker or other material sewn into one of the regular structural seams of the garment. Levi Strauss first used the Tab trademark in 1936 to identify genuine

COMPLAINT

-2-

LEVI'S® products. Levi Strauss uses the Tab trademark on jeans and a variety of other clothing products, including shirts, jackets, pants and shorts.

- 8. Levi Strauss began to display the Tab trademark on the rear pocket of its pants in 1936 when its then National Sales Manager, Leo Christopher Lucier, proposed placing a folded cloth ribbon in the structural seams of the rear pocket. The purpose of this "tab" was to provide "sight identification" of Levi Strauss's products. Given the distinctiveness of the Tab trademark, Mr. Lucier asserted that "no other maker of overalls can have any other purpose in putting a colored tab on an outside patch pocket, unless for the express and sole purpose of copying our mark, and confusing the customer."
- 9. Levi Strauss owns, among others, the following United States Registrations for its Tab trademark, attached as Exhibit A. These registrations have become incontestable under the provisions of 15 U.S.C. § 1065.
- a. Registration No. 356,701 (first used as early as September 1, 1936; registered May 10, 1938);
- b. Registration No. 516,561 (first used as early as September 1, 1936; registered October 18, 1949);
- c. Registration No. 577,490 (first used as early as September 1, 1936; registered July 21, 1953);
- d. Registration No. 774,625 (first used as early as May 22, 1963; registered August 4, 1964);
- e. Registration No. 775,412 (first used as early as October 9, 1957; registered August 18, 1964); and
- f. Registration No. 1,157,769 (first used as early as September 1, 1936; registered June 16, 1981).
- 10. The Tab trademark is valid and protectable, and exclusively owned by Levi Strauss. The Tab trademark is famous and recognized around the world and throughout the United States by consumers as signifying authentic, high quality LEVI'S® jeans.
 - 11. Images showing some of Levi Strauss's uses of the Tab trademark are attached to this

Complaint as Exhibit B.

Quiksilver's Infringements of the Tab Trademark and Breach of Settlement Agreement

- 12. Quiksilver has infringed Levi Strauss's Tab trademark before. In 2000, the parties had a dispute over Quiksilver's use of an infringing pocket tab on shirts. That dispute was resolved by means of a settlement agreement, pursuant to which Quiksilver agreed that it would not, in the future, "manufacture, license, sell, offer for sale, distribute, import, export, advertise, promote, or display any item of clothing . . . that displays . . . any tab which is substantially similar to LS&CO.'s Tab Trademark." That agreement (hereinafter the "2000 Settlement Agreement") is attached hereto as Exhibit C and incorporated by reference.
- 13. In 2005, Levi Strauss once again protested Quiksilver's use of a variety of pocket tabs that violated Levi Strauss's trademark rights as well as the 2000 Settlement Agreement. Among the Quiksilver tabs to which Levi Strauss objected was a red tab which appeared on the right-hand seam of the right rear pocket of Quiksilver jeans. Quiksilver subsequently filed a declaratory relief action against Levi Strauss, and Levi Strauss counterclaimed for infringement of its Tab trademark.
- 14. Levi Strauss and Quiksilver resolved this dispute in 2006 by means of a second settlement agreement. As part of the 2006 agreement, Quiksilver indicated that it intended to discontinue its use of the red tab starting with its Holiday 2006 season. Based on that representation, Levi Strauss agreed to withdraw its claims relating to the red tab.
- 15. On information and belief, Quiksilver subsequently recommenced use of the red tab that was at issue in 2006 and continues to license, manufacture, source, market and sell jeans displaying pocket tabs that infringe and dilute the Tab trademark, including the red tab. The current infringing Quiksilver pocket tabs (hereinafter the "Quiksilver tabs"), including those shown in Exhibit D, are substantially and confusingly similar to Levi Strauss's Tab trademark and erode the distinctiveness of Levi Strauss's mark.
- 16. Levi Strauss is informed and believes that Quiksilver has manufactured, marketed and sold substantial quantities of garments bearing the Quiksilver tabs, and has obtained and continues to obtain substantial profits from these sales.
 - 17. Quiksilver's actions have caused and will cause Levi Strauss irreparable harm for

COMPLAINT

- 4 -

which money damages and other remedies are inadequate. Unless Quiksilver is restrained by this Court, it will continue and/or expand its illegal activities and otherwise continue to cause great and irreparable damage and injury to Levi Strauss by, among other things:

- Depriving Levi Strauss of its statutory rights to use and control use of its trademark;
- b. Creating a likelihood of confusion, mistake and deception among consumers and the trade as to the source of the infringing products;
- c. Causing the public falsely to associate Levi Strauss with Quiksilver and/or its products, or vice versa;
- d. Causing incalculable and irreparable damage to Levi Strauss's goodwill and diluting the capacity of its trademark to differentiate LEVI'S® products from others; and
- e. Causing Levi Strauss to lose sales of its genuine clothing products.
- 18. Accordingly, in addition to other relief sought, Levi Strauss is entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief against Quiksilver, its affiliates, licensees, subsidiaries and all persons acting in concert with it.

FIRST CLAIM FEDERAL TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT (15 U.S.C. §§ 1114-1117; Lanham Act § 32)

- 19. Levi Strauss realleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 18 of this Complaint.
- 20. Without Levi Strauss's consent, Quiksilver has used, in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution or advertising of its products, designs that infringe upon Levi Strauss's registered Tab trademark.
- 21. These acts of trademark infringement have been committed with the intent to cause confusion, mistake, or deception, and are in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1114.
- 22. As a direct and proximate result of Quiksilver's infringing activities, Levi Strauss has suffered substantial damage and irreparable harm.
 - 23. Quiksilver's infringement of Levi Strauss's trademark is an exceptional case and was

Levi Strauss & Co. v. Quiksilver, Inc.
Case No.

1	intentional, entitling Levi Strauss to trebl
2	15 U.S.C. §§ 1117(a) and 1117(b).
3	
4	<u>FEDERA</u> (False Designati
5	(15 U.S.C.
6	24. Levi Strauss realleges and
7	in paragraphs 1 through 23 of this Comp
8	25. Quiksilver's conduct cons
9	describe the infringing products, within t
10.	is likely to cause confusion, mistake, or o
11	association, origin, sponsorship or appro-
12	and in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1
13	26. As a direct and proximate
14	suffered substantial damage and irreparal
15	
16	<u>FEDERAL D</u> (15 U.S.C.
17	·
18	27. Levi Strauss realleges and
19	in paragraphs 1 through 26 of this Compl
20	28. Levi Strauss's Tab tradem
21	Trademark Dilution Revision Act of 200
22	29. Quiksilver's use of highly
23	diluted or is likely to dilute the distinctive
24	U.S.C. § 1125(c).
25	30. Levi Strauss is entitled to
26	31. Because Quiksilver willfu
	47

intentional, entitling Levi Strauss to treble its actual damages and to an award of attorneys' fees under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1117(a) and 1117(b).

SECOND CLAIM

FEDERAL UNFAIR COMPETITION (False Designation of Origin and False Description) (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a); Lanham Act § 43(a))

- 24. Levi Strauss realleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 23 of this Complaint.
- 25. Quiksilver's conduct constitutes the use of symbols or devices tending falsely to describe the infringing products, within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1). Quiksilver's conduct is likely to cause confusion, mistake, or deception by or in the public as to the affiliation, connection, association, origin, sponsorship or approval of the infringing products to the detriment of Levi Strauss and in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1).
- 26. As a direct and proximate result of Quiksilver's infringing activities, Levi Strauss has suffered substantial damage and irreparable harm.

THIRD CLAIM

FEDERAL DILUTION OF FAMOUS MARK (15 U.S.C. § 1125(c); Lanham Act § 43(c))

- 27. Levi Strauss realleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 26 of this Complaint.
- 28. Levi Strauss's Tab trademark is distinctive and famous within the meaning of the Trademark Dilution Revision Act of 2006, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(c).
- 29. Quiksilver's use of highly similar tabs after Levi Strauss's mark became famous has diluted or is likely to dilute the distinctive quality of Levi Strauss's Tab trademark in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(c).
 - 30. Levi Strauss is entitled to injunctive relief pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1125(c).
- 31. Because Quiksilver willfully intended to trade on Levi Strauss's reputation and/or to cause dilution of Levi Strauss's famous trademark, Levi Strauss has suffered great damages and irreparable harm and is entitled to damages, extraordinary damages, fees and costs pursuant to 15

U.S.C. § 1125(c)(2).

FOURTH CLAIM CALIFORNIA DILUTION AND TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 14245, 14247, 14250)

- 32. Levi Strauss realleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 31 of this Complaint.
- 33. Quiksilver's infringement of Levi Strauss's registered trademark is likely to cause consumer confusion and dilution of Levi Strauss's trademark in violation of California Business & Professions Code Sections 14245 and 14247.
- 34. Quiksilver infringed and diluted Levi Strauss's trademark with knowledge and intent to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive, and with intent to cause dilution.
- 35. Quiksilver's conduct is aggravated by that kind of willfulness, wantonness, malice and conscious indifference to the rights and welfare of Levi Strauss for which California law allows the imposition of exemplary damages.
- 36. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 14247 and 14250, Levi Strauss is entitled to injunctive relief and damages in the amount of three times Quiksilver's profits and three times all damages suffered by Levi Strauss by reason of Quiksilver's manufacture, use, display or sale of infringing and/or diluting goods.

FIFTH CLAIM CALIFORNIA UNFAIR COMPETITION (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200)

- 37. Levi Strauss realleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 36 of this Complaint.
- 38. Quiksilver's infringement of Levi Strauss's trademark constitutes "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act[s] or practice[s] and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising" within the meaning of California Business & Professions Code Section 17200.
- 39. As a consequence of Quiksilver's actions, Levi Strauss is entitled to injunctive relief and an order that Quiksilver disgorge all profits from the conduct alleged in this Complaint.

SIXTH CLAIM BREACH OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

- 40. Levi Strauss realleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 39 of this Complaint.
- 41. Under the terms of the 2000 Settlement Agreement, which is attached to this Complaint and incorporated by reference, Quiksilver agreed not to "manufacture, license, sell, offer for sale, distribute, import, export, advertise, promote, or display any item of clothing . . . that displays . . . any tab which is substantially similar to LS&CO.'s Tab Trademark."
 - 42. Levi Strauss has performed all of its obligations under the 2000 Settlement Agreement.
- 43. Quiksilver has breached the terms of the 2000 Settlement Agreement by using designs that are substantially similar to Levi Strauss's Tab trademark.
- 44. As a proximate result of Quiksilver's breach, Levi Strauss has been damaged and has incurred attorneys' fees and costs, as well as suffered irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

PRAYER FOR JUDGMENT

WHEREFORE, Levi Strauss prays that this Court grant it the following relief:

- 45. Adjudge that Quiksilver has infringed Levi Strauss's Tab trademark in violation of Levi Strauss's rights under common law, 15 U.S.C. § 1114, and/or California law;
- 46. Adjudge that Quiksilver has competed unfairly with Levi Strauss in violation of Levi Strauss's rights under common law, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), and/or California law;
- 47. Adjudge that Quiksilver's uses are likely to, or have, diluted Levi Strauss's Tab trademark in violation of Levi Strauss's rights under common law, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(c), and/or California law;
 - 48. Adjudge that Quiksilver has breached the terms of the 2000 Settlement Agreement;
- 49. Adjudge that Quiksilver and its agents, employees, attorneys, successors, assigns, affiliates, and joint venturers and any person(s) in active concert or participation with it, and/or any person(s) acting for, with, by, through or under it, be enjoined and restrained at first during the pendency of this action and thereafter permanently from:
- Manufacturing, producing, licensing, sourcing, importing, selling, offering for 28 | sale, distributing, advertising, or promoting any goods that display any words or symbols that so

resemble the Tab trademark as to be likely to cause confusion, mistake or deception, on or in connection with any product that is not authorized by or for Levi Strauss, including without limitation any product that bears any of the Quiksilver tabs which are the subject of this Complaint or any other design that is similar to the Quiksilver tabs that are the subject of this Complaint, or any other approximation of the Tab trademark;

- b. Using any word, term, name, symbol, device or combination of them that causes or is likely to cause confusion, mistake or deception as to the affiliation or association of Quiksilver or its products with Levi Strauss or as to the origin of Quiksilver's goods, or any false designation of origin, false or misleading description or representation of fact;
- c. Further infringing the rights of Levi Strauss in and to any of its trademarks in its LEVI'S® brand products or otherwise damaging Levi Strauss's goodwill or business reputation;
 - d. Otherwise competing unfairly with Levi Strauss in any manner; and
- e. Continuing to perform in any manner whatsoever any of the other acts complained of in this Complaint;
- 50. Adjudge that Quiksilver be required immediately to supply Levi Strauss's counsel with a complete list of individuals and entities from whom or which it purchased, and to whom or which it sold, offered for sale, distributed, advertised or promoted, infringing products as alleged in this Complaint or determined by the Court;
- 51. Adjudge that Quiksilver be required immediately to deliver to Levi Strauss's counsel its entire inventory of infringing products, including without limitation pants and any other clothing, packaging, labeling, advertising and promotional material and all plates, patterns, molds, matrices and other material for producing or printing such items, that are in its possession or subject to its control and that infringe Levi Strauss's Tab trademark as alleged in this Complaint or determined by the Court;
- 52. Adjudge that Quiksilver, within thirty (30) days after service of the judgment demanded herein, be required to file with this Court and serve upon Levi Strauss's counsel a written report under oath setting forth in detail the manner in which it has complied with the judgment;
 - 53. Adjudge that Levi Strauss recover from Quiksilver its damages, lost profits, punitive

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Levi Strauss demands that this action be tried to a jury.

DATED: March 10, 2011

Respectfully submitted,

 By:

Gregory S. Gilchrist
KILPATRICK TOWNSEND & STOCKTON LLP
Attorneys for Plaintiff
LEVI STRAUSS & CO.

1 2 3 4 5 6	KILPATRICK TOWNSEND & STOCKTON LL GREGORY S. GILCHRIST (Bar # 111536) GIA L. CINCONE (Bar # 141668) Two Embarcadero Center, 8th Floor San Francisco, California 94111 Telephone: (415) 576-0200 Facsimile: (415) 576-0300 Email: ggilchrist@kilpatricktownsend.com, gcin Attorneys for Plaintiff LEVI STRAUSS & CO.			
7				
8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
9	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
10				
11	LEVI STRAUSS & CO.,	Case No.		
12	Plaintiff,	CERTIFICATION OF INTERESTED		
13	v.	ENTITIES OR PERSONS		
14	QUIKSILVER, INC.,			
15	Defendant.			
16				
16 17	Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-16, the undersign	ed certifies that as of this date, other than the named		
		ed certifies that as of this date, other than the named		
17	Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-16, the undersign parties, there is no such interest to report.	ed certifies that as of this date, other than the named		
17 18	parties, there is no such interest to report.			
17 18 19		ed certifies that as of this date, other than the named		
17 18 19 20	parties, there is no such interest to report. DATED: March 10, 2011 Respectfu	ly submitted,		
17 18 19 20 21	parties, there is no such interest to report. DATED: March 10, 2011 Respectfu By: Greg KIL	ly submitted, gory S. Gilchrist PATRICK TOWNSEND & STOCKTON LLP		
17 18 19 20 21 22	parties, there is no such interest to report. DATED: March 10, 2011 Respectfu By: Greg KILL Atto	ly submitted,		
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	parties, there is no such interest to report. DATED: March 10, 2011 By: Greg KIL Atto LEV	ly submitted, gory S. Gilchrist PATRICK TOWNSEND & STOCKTON LLP rneys for Plaintiff		
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	parties, there is no such interest to report. DATED: March 10, 2011 Respectfu By: Greg KILL Atto	ly submitted, gory S. Gilchrist PATRICK TOWNSEND & STOCKTON LLP rneys for Plaintiff		
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	parties, there is no such interest to report. DATED: March 10, 2011 By: Greg KIL Atto LEV	ly submitted, gory S. Gilchrist PATRICK TOWNSEND & STOCKTON LLP rneys for Plaintiff		